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1954

HARDY, GRAFTED NUT TREES



Grafted Butternut Tree, 4-ft. Tall, Bearing 16 Nuts

Michigan Nut Nursery

HARRY P. BURGART, Proprietor

Box 33, Union City, Michigan

PRICES ON REQUEST

WARNING NUT TREE PLANTERS—My Hardy, Grafted nut trees will begin to bear for you in from 3 to 5 years. While the 'cheap seedlings' offered by many nurseries need from 12 to 15 years before they will give you nut crops. It also takes me several years longer to produce a grafted tree than it does seedlings.

NUT TREE FACTS—Plant my trees anywhere a tree is needed such as along fences, in the back yard, or your front lawn. They make majestic shade trees and soon yield valuable nut crops to pay their cost.

The varieties listed in this catalog have been selected from thousands sent in to the Nut Contests over many years. To be worthy of space in my catalog a nut variety has to have a thin shell—the flavor must be of the best—and the kernels have to fall out in halves or twin halves without being shell-bound.

My trees are approved by the following institutions for Home Planting: The Michigan State College—The U. S. Department of Agriculture—Cornell University—Columbia University of Missouri—The Northern Nut Growers Association, Inc., and many other State Experiment Stations and Institutions.

Nuts are very nutritious, containing a high percentage of readily digestible oils. They are not as perishable as fruits so that they can be gathered at leisure and stored for months in a dry place.

Candymakers and Ice Cream Manufacturers are on the constant alert for good nuts that can be cracked without too much kernel breakage. The final timber value of a black walnut tree will be increasing as the demand for veneers for cabinet work continues. Why just rake up leaves every fall for nothing all your life?

ORGANIC CULTURE FOR NUT TREES RECOMMENDED—After many years of experience with nut trees and their culture I have come to the final conclusion that organic culture gives the best and more permanent results. It is hard to feed a tree chemically and give it just what it needs. Either you overfeed or you underfeed. With the organic system you need not worry for there will be little tendency to overfeed as the nitrogen is tied up in the humus and is liberated as the tree needs it.

Planting nut trees is simple to do. Remove all sod in a 3 foot circle around where you wish to put the tree. Fill in around the roots with rich top soil but do not put fertilizer of any kind in the hole near the roots. When you have the hole nearly filled in around a tree is a good time to throw in a pail or two of water to settle the soil around the roots. Keep off with your feet or tamping after that. When the water has soaked away you may sprinkle the fertilizer around. Use about 4 lbs. around a small nut tree. For an organic mixture make up a mixture of half pulverized sheep manure and half finely ground Rock Phosphate. These materials cost but a few cents per pound and may be had from your dealer. Now after the fertilizer has been scattered around you finish the job by mulching around each tree with leaves such as oak, maple, etc. Put the leaves down about four or five inches deep and sprinkle a little soil over them to hold them down.

Paper wrap your trees with heavy paper cut two inches wide to avoid sunscald. If leaf hoppers appear about June it is suggested that you spray once a month during the first season with 2 table-spoons of 50 per cent wettable DDT to a gallon of water. Be sure to tie your young nut trees up to strong stakes for a year or two to get them started right.

TERMS: Cash with your order. We book orders any time for the next shipping season. Sometimes we book orders a year ahead on scarce items.

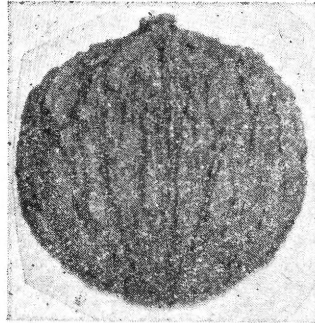
EXPRESS SHIPMENT ADVISED—We do not prepay charges unless extra money is allowed by a customer. My trees will be well packed in spagnum moss and tough paper and always arrive safely.

WE DO NOT GUARANTEE TREES TO LIVE—For in doing so we would be putting ourselves open to all kinds of neglect and would have to raise prices to make careful planters pay for the losses of those who are careless.

SAFE—WINTERING ALL FALL ORDERED NUT TREES—

When our trees arrive in October they will be wax coated. Remove the paper and lay them down flat in your garden. Shovel soil over the roots to cover. When snowy weather starts throw a bushel of tree leaves over the tops and a few leaves over the soil on the roots. Pull up in early April and plant permanently. By following the above procedure your fall ordered Nut Trees will give you a much better stand than those ordered in the Spring. The above applies especially well to all English walnut trees.

THOMAS—Tree is of Pennsylvania origin. It is the most rapid grower of them all. Nuts are larger than any other propagated black walnut. Yet they are remarkably thin shelled and the light colored kernels come out nicely. Thomas is a heavy bearing variety, ideal for the commercial producer.



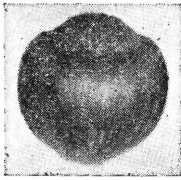
IMPROVED BLACK WALNUTS: All varieties of black walnut listed by us are bearers of the highest quality nuts. These varieties have been tested and found perfectly hardy and practically immune to disease.

CLIMAX BLACK WALNUT—A variety of Black Walnut that originated near Climax, Michigan. Very much like Thomas in appearance of nut. Though hardier. It cracks well and starts out in the spring with a sort of purple foliage that is bound to attract attention.

✓ **POILLION**—A new black walnut discovered by the Michigan State College. The tree is of Michigan origin and should prove hardy for our northern range. The nuts are nearly as large as our well known Thomas which they closely resemble.

✓ **AMERICAN HAZELS**—Grown in nearly all parts of the country along fence rows and in wood lots. They are very hardy, but not, as a rule, very good producers. The nuts are sometimes small and poorly filled.

We are propagating a hybrid variety of American hazel that is a wonderful addition to any nut orchard.



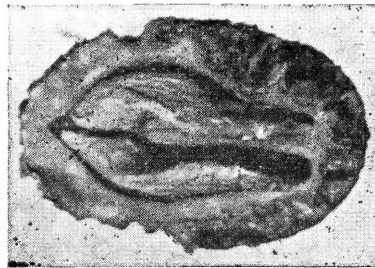
✓ **RUSH TREE HAZEL**—Is a fast growing tree that reaches the size of a peach tree. Unlike the wild hazel, this form does not stool out much at the base and is thus less troublesome. The plants bear very young; often the same year transplanted. Nuts are nearly as large as the filberts and they are always full of meats. The Rush is very hardy and produces an abundance of staminate bloom that insures the annual

heavy production of well filled nuts. Plant two trees.

✓ **BUTTERNUT**—That good old fashioned long nut is going to be a thing of the past unless people take the situation to heart and plant more young trees. Little has been done in the past in the way of propagating this nut as good cracking varieties have been very scarce. We have started propagating a discovery of our own and believe it to be the best we have yet seen.

✓ **LOVE BUTTERNUT**—A favorite butternut variety of Mr. C. A. Reed of the U. S. Dept. Agr. at Beltsville, Md. Originating in Michigan the Love was an outstanding entry at the 1934 meeting of the Northern Nut Growers Association at Battle Creek. Early bearing, good cracking, and fine flavor are the main characteristics of the Love butternut.

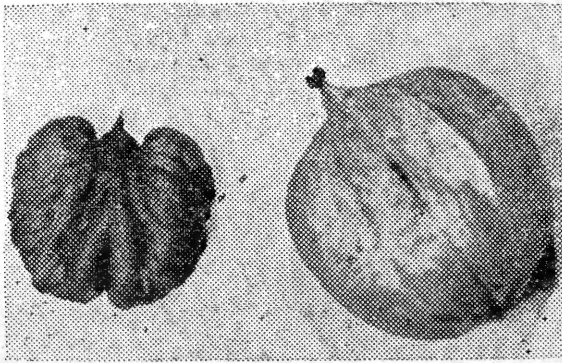
✓ **CRAX-EZY BUTTERNUT**—Originated here at Union City, Michigan. Mother tree was old and about to die when discovered by us. Tree at one time was a large vigorous grower. The few limbs were loaded with nuts every fall. Nut is medium length; shell is thin and may be cracked with a knife point in many cases. Meats come out easily in whole halves. Note illustration.



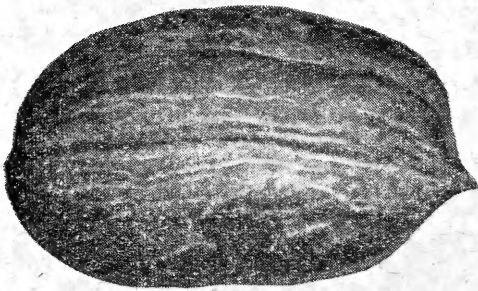
✓ **KINNYGLEN BUTTERNUT**—This fine butternut came from around Ithaca, N. Y. The Kinnyglen nuts range in size about the same as Craxezy. From four to six nuts to a cluster and beginning to bear for me in two or three years, that is when left in the nursery. The kernels may be taken from this butternut in halves and twin halves. A full flavored butternut. Note: All my butternut varieties are grafted on black walnut roots which makes them faster growers and blight resistant.

BLIGHT RESISTANT CHINESE CHESTNUT TREES—They are one of the most showy nut trees. Being fast growers they are ideal for lawns and back-yards. You may look for crops of those large sweet chestnuts in 3 or 4 years. Two trees of these must be planted for pollination. There is a heavy demand for nuts of the C. chestnut right now for planting and eating so be sure to set out a few trees.

ABSCODA SHAGBARK HICKORY—Located by myself while out gathering hickory nuts during the fall of '34. It makes a fine growth and bears early when grafted upon the northern pecan root as I grow them. The nuts are medium in size, rather round, lightly ribbed and snow white. Meats come out readily without a pick, yielding halves and twin-halves. Be sure to give this fine shag-bark a trial if you have room for a tree.



McCALLISTER HICAN—A cross between the pecan and the hickory. Note illustration. Tree is a very rapid grower. Fully as hardy as a native hickory. Trees have large, thick, drak green foliage and smooth, light bark which makes them well suited for ornamental planting. The exceptionally large nuts crack easily and yield good flavored kernels possessing much of the hickory flavor.



ENGLISH WALNUTS—Seedlings trees grow here quite well, but as mentioned in a previous paragraph, are not sufficiently hardy to carry the staminate bloom through the cold winters. We have discontinued all varieties heretofore listed and wish to introduce our new exceptionally hardy varieties. Grafted on black walnut roots.

Michigan Nut Growers Association

- ORGANIZED IN 1952 -

A State-wide Affiliation of the Northern Nut Growers Association, Inc.

FOR THE PROMOTION OF INTEREST IN NUT BEARING TREES, THEIR PRODUCTS
AND THEIR CULTURE



Dr. A. S. Colby and the parent COLBY Carpathian English walnut tree.

M N G A News-Letter

February 1953.

MICHIGAN NUT GROWERS ASSOCIATION, Alfred L. Barlow, Sec'y-Treas.
13079 Flanders Ave., Detroit, 5, Michigan.

The Colby, a Sub-zero "English" Walnut

By J. C. McDaniel

Department of Horticulture, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

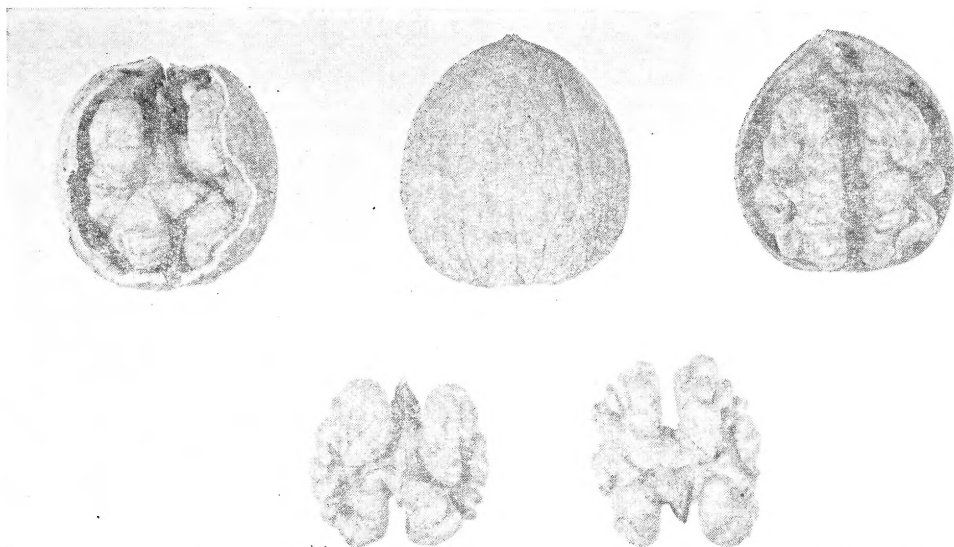
The cover picture, taken in the summer of 1951, shows a seedling walnut tree in the nut orchard of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, growing well and bearing in the season following the damaging 1950 Thanksgiving blizzard, and a winter in which 19 degrees below zero F. temperature was recorded at the nearest official weather station. It is the original tree of the Colby variety.

The Colby walnut, of the Persian (or "English") species, originated from a seed collected in the Carpathian Mountains of Poland in 1934 by the Reverend Paul C. Crath, a Canadian missionary. It was planted in a nursery at Ithaca, New York, and at two years of age, the seedling was set out by Dr. A. S. Colby in the Illinois Station nut orchard at Urbana. In 1952 it bore its eleventh consecutive crop of nuts, 3 bushels in the hull. None of a dozen other seedlings of the Crath Carpathian walnuts planted at Urbana during the late '30s has been so productive as the one now named in honor of Dr. Colby, and only one of them (a less vigorous tree) has equaled it in hardiness of wood and buds in the past two test winters. The Colby is a seedling of the Crath No. 10 tree which grew near Cosseev, Poland.

The new walnut has not yet been tested so completely as we would like, and, perhaps is best called a "pioneer," rather than a "commercial" variety. Its largest crop prior to 1952 was $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of nuts gathered in 1950. But it is promising for home plantings, at least, as one of the very few varieties yet found to be fruitful and hardy in central Illinois. Probably it will prove hardy enough to grow throughout Illinois, on well-drained fertile soils and in similar climates elsewhere. It has grown very well for the past three years but not yet fruited on the Ira Kyhl farm at Sabula, Iowa, topworked on native black walnut. Others among Northern Nut Growers Association members who had grafts of it fruiting in 1951 or 1952 include Fayette Etter, Lemasters, Penna., and Dr. R. T. Dunstan, Greensboro, North Carolina. At Greensboro, the Colby, in common with most other Carpathian walnuts that far south, starts growth so early that it is sometimes injured by late freezes. The wood, like the nuts, matures early in the fall, so the Colby should be resistant to fall freezes.

At both Urbana and Sabula, the Colby has been as hardy to date as any other Carpathian seedling, or named variety, in these plantings, and much harder than the Broadview Persian walnut. Broadview trees have frozen dead to the ground at Urbana and Sabula in the past two years. Another variety, the Littlepage, a Carpathian introduction from the Hudson Valley, also had a tree winter-killed to the ground at Urbana in 1951-52, and a second tree of Littlepage was partly killed back. Several other Carpathian seedlings at Urbana have had partial or complete winter-killing of the tops. Recent grafts will afford fuller comparison with other Carpathian varieties in future years. Reports from other growers on this variety are welcomed.

The nut is medium in size for the species, thin-shelled as shown in the picture -- not quite so thin as nuts of the Hansen variety. Though the shells have been well-sealed, their thinness necessitates a little extra care in handling the nuts, for they are more easily cracked than the standard varieties from the west coast, and the kernels become stained, if left too long on the tree. Their quality is good. Nuts of this variety, collected after falling from the tree, took honorable mention in the 1950 Northern Nut Growers Association contest for Carpathian and other hardy walnuts.



Colby walnuts of 1951 crop, showing thin shells and plump, bright kernels.

As indicated above, there is a wide variation in Persian walnut hardness, even among seedlings from the Carpathian Mountains, which are among the coldest regions in the world that produce edible walnuts of satisfactory size and cracking quality. The seedlings, like other nut seedlings, vary also in other ways -- in disease resistance, vigor and productiveness of tree, and in size, color, flavor and season of maturity of the nuts. It is because of this variability that walnut experimenters, private individuals as well as station workers, are still interested in growing walnut seedlings, hoping to get something superior for their needs and the local conditions, through a recombination of the genes found in the parent varieties. A few of the very best seedlings of Colby and other newly selected Carpathian walnut varieties, it can be expected, may expand the limits of adaptation and usefulness that are set for the older varieties. Somewhat inferior seedlings, unfortunately, usually outnumber superior ones by a wide margin. The beginning grower who grafts his own young black walnut trees with scions of an adapted variety, or gets trees grafted by a reliable propagator, can be assured a better chance of a successful outcome than if he raised seedlings, even from the most choice Carpathian nuts available. The quickest results, and the most permanent trees in areas where Persian walnuts are of borderline hardness, can be expected from topworking high on trunks of native black walnut, using grafting or budding methods which have been locally successful for walnuts.

One other Carpathian walnut in the Urbana planting, R5 T27 (a seedling of Crath No. 23) is as hardy as the Colby, and, although it has so far been much less fruitful, supplies abundant pollen at the right time to pollinate the Colby. Both Colby and R5 T27 often start shedding pollen before their pistillate flowers are receptive. Flowering a few days later than the Colby, the R5 T27 tree supplies pollen after most of the Colby catkins are through shedding. While the Colby flowering is such that it should be partially self-fruitful, there are years when slightly later pollen from such a companion variety should be distinctly beneficial.

Several nut tree nurseries which have started its propagation, will have Colby walnut trees for sale in the fall of 1953. Scionwood of Colby and the R5 T27 pollenizer walnut will be available in limited quantity from the station. Because it is scarce, preference in distribution of the scionwood will be given to those who have had some previous success in nut tree grafting.

We will have Colby walnut for fall
Michigan Nut Nursery

*News of your association-**February, 1953*

(You may expect this News-Letter only from time to time, and before important dates and times of the year.)

EXTRA COPIES - If you can use some extra copies of this little folder, to hand out, or wish to save, kindly feel free to ask for them.

N N G A HAS RECEIVED NEARLY 3,500 INQUIRIES TO "SUB-ZERO" ENGLISH walnuts, brought to the attention of the potential and eager public, by the October, 1952, FARM JOURNAL article on hardy Carpathian English walnuts and a picture of the same tree, that adorns the cover of this issue.

REV. PAUL C. CRATH DIED LAST CHRISTMAS DAY - In an attempt to contact Rev. Crath, Sec'y Barlow learned thru Mc Carthy & Mc Carthy, Toronto Barristers, that Rev. Crath died last December 25th. His efforts in introducing the Carpathian English walnut into this country is well known to all of us. He had offered to come to Michigan and speak to our group, and we were planning on hearing him this summer. He had been in failing health.

FIELD DAY AND PICNIC TO BE HELD SUNDAY, AUGUST 2ND - At Mr. Lemke's 20-acre Nut Orchard at Washington, Michigan, north of Detroit.

SEVERAL MIMEOGRAPHED LEAF-LETS NOW AVAILABLE - The following leaf-lets may be had for the asking from Sec'y Barlow :

"MINUTES OF THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING."

"MY CARPATHIAN WALNUT GROVE," by Lee Somers.

(Care & Culture from seed nuts to bearing trees.)

"CARE AND STORAGE OF SEED NUTS."

Overcoats -

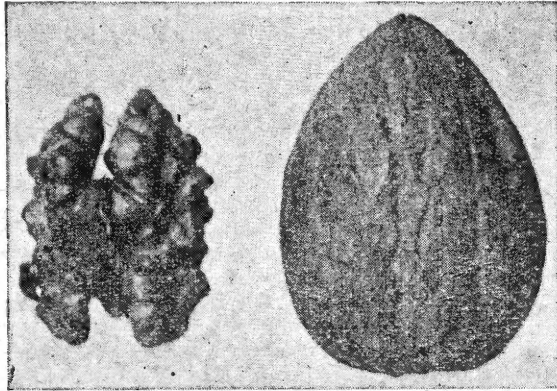
It is a fact, English walnut grafts made in the spring are apt to be harmed the most during the first winter. The soft, rapid growth suffers the most, usually the tip ends. To minimize this difficulty, we usually "pinch out" the tender tips on the rank growing new grafts during the last week in August. This helps harden all buds on the new growth. It is rare to see them send out more new growth after that date.

If you have tramped thru the woods much in the winter, you have stumbled on black raspberry vines and raised the tip ends that were under the snow, and found them often fully leaved out, and green. We all know the value of a snow covering to wheat and clover, as well as other crops. Early travelers in this country wore several thicknesses of brown paper tucked under their coats, across their chests, to break the wind and keep them warm. Wind-breaks are valuable protectors, too.

When we have newly established a special variety of English walnut we are very anxious that it should survive the first winter. Invariably, in early December, we wrap paper around the stock a few inches below the union, and up onto the graft quite a way, leaving six or more inches of the tips exposed. The wrappings are tied on with binder twine in several places. A dozen or more sheets of newspaper can be tied on, merely as a shield, or wind-breaker, and covered with a piece of black building paper. Whether the top of the black paper is left open, or turned down in some way, to shed water, seems to make little difference. It is the overcoat, the wind-break, that saves the graft. We have used some regular tree wrapping tape this winter, covering the area about the union with about three thicknesses. The protection is removed early, soon after March 15th.

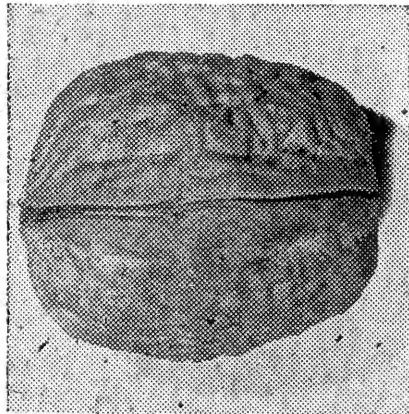
Try these methods to protect your valuable grafts the first winter - it pays - and you will sleep better, when it is zero outside, and the wind is howling!

✓ **BROADVIEW ENGLISH WALNUT**—Originated near West Bank, British Columbia where winter temperatures reach 35 below zero. The mother tree began bearing at an early age and is said to be a heavy annual bearing tree. The Nuts are large as the California walnuts and fully as good quality. They have thin shells and the meats come out freely. Flavor is excellent. See illustration below. Order when you see our prices quoted on price sheet.



✓ **BRESLAU (Eng. type walnut)**

—From north central Germany where it grew at 52 degrees N. latitude. The original tree in this country is growing near Halsey, Oregon. The Breslau produces a very large nut on rather slender stems. From past reports on this nut I decided it should be more widely disseminated through the northern range where it might prove to be a pollinator for the hardy Broadview. My supply of grafts of Breslau is limited so order early.



✓ **HARDY NORTHERN PECANS**—Have a few grafted trees of
 ✓ Major.

We guarantee all stock to be of quality and name specified. All stock is shipped in best condition and has been freshly dug to insure our customers. Should any stock not prove true to name, we will replace on proper proof, but will not be liable for further damage.

